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Agricultural Memorandum No. 403

# Gramineae Pollen - London. 8 Effect of convection

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The presence of convection was determined by the reporting of cumulus or cumulonimbus clouds at Kew at midday. The analysis of Ag. Mem. 402 was subdivided into convective and non-convective days on this basis. Results:

| Wind at Noon | Non-Convective | | | Convective | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Occasions | Mean Temp | Mean Units | Occasions | Mean Temp | Mean Units |
| 0 - 3K | 8 | 23.5 | 55 | 15 | 22.5 | 38 |
| 4 - 7K | 32 | 22.3 | 39 | 17 | 20.9 | 31 |
| 8 -14K | 65 | 21.1 | 31 | 51 | 20.8 | 24 |
| Over 14K | 9 | 20.3 | 22 | 13 | 20.8 | 27 |

Adjusting for temperature at a day maximum of $22^{\circ}$ we get:

| | Non-convection | Convection |
|---|---|---|
| 0 - 3 K | 49 | 36 |
| 4 - 7 K | 38 | 35 |
| 8 - 14 K | $34\frac{1}{2}$ | 29 |
| Over 14 K | 25 | 28 |

This suggests that convection, like stronger winds, effectively decreases the sample concentration in most cases.

Any comments or suggestions on this paper should be referred to the author.

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